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RECENT SOVIET SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIESRUSSIAN SCIENTISTS DISCUSS ANTARCTIC -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 55, 8 Mar 49

A meeting of the scientific council of the Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR, was held in Moscow. The following scientists participated: Academician A. A. Grigor'yev, Professor V. I. Lavrov, Professor A. N. Formozov, M. I. Velikanov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, and others.

A. A. Grigor'yev, director of the Institute, read a report on the "Discovery of the Antarctic Continent by the Russian Expedition of Bellingshausen and Lazarev, 1819-1821." He stated that the Russians had been the first to discover the Antarctic in 1820. In 1821, they completely circled the Antarctic continent. Academician Grigor'yev mentioned the attempts of imperialist countries to dispute the Russian priority in discovering the Antarctic. He stated that the Russian discoverers of the Antarctic made valuable contributions to oceanography and oceanology, a science which had its beginnings at that time.

The Antarctic continent and adjoining islands are the base of whale fishing, where the Soviet whaling flotilla Slava has been operating for the last 3 years.

In closing his report, Grigor'yev stated that since Russians had discovered the Antarctic, the USSR had the indisputable right to solve all problems arising in this connection and that any international decisions made without the participation of USSR were illegal.

STALINABAD HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL STATION RECORDS NEW DATA -- Kommunist Taishikistana, No 45, 6 Mar 49

On 5 March at 0800, the Stalinabad Hydrometeorological Station set up a radiosonde (radiometeograph) to record observations of the upper atmospheric strata.

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During a 5-year period of radiosonde observations of the atmosphere in Stalinabad, this was the first time it had been possible to record all meteorological elements, including temperature, humidity, and pressure, at an altitude of 23 kilometers. The radiosonde reached an altitude of 23 kilometers in 68 minutes, a record for Stalinabad. The temperature of the air was -58.4 degrees centigrade at an altitude of 12,000 meters, while the temperature near the earth was +8 degrees centigrade. At an altitude of 18,000 meters, the temperature was -51 degrees centigrade, and at an altitude of 23,000 meters it was -54 degrees centigrade.

BELORUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES RESTORED -- Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 34, 17 Feb 49

Thirteen scientific research institutes of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR have been restored and are now operating. In addition to these, 15 scientific research institutes of individual ministries are operating.

TAMBOV AGROBIOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY OPENS -- Sovetskaya Moldaviya, No 34, 13 Feb 49

The University of Agrobiological Sciences in Tambov, under the Kirovskiy Rayon Committee of the KP(b), has begun its work for Party, soviet and Komsomol active members. The teachers and lecturers include: associates of the scientific research institutes in Michurinsk, scientific workers at the Fruit and Vegetable Institute imeni I. V. Michurin, local agronomists, zootechnicians, agricultural and forestry specialists, and specialists in farm irrigation.

LECTURE BUREAU ON METALS AND MINING ESTABLISHED -- Zarya Vostoka, No 33, 17 Feb 49

At the end of 1948, a lecture bureau was established in Tbilisi in connection with the Institute of Metals and Mining Affairs of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR and the Georgian Scientific Engineering and Technical Society of Metallurgists. This bureau arranges for lectures on metallurgy, the technology of metals, and mining matters to be given at the large enterprises of the Republic.

In November-December 1948, the first lectures were given at the Machine-Building Plant imeni 26 Komissarov and the Metallurgical Technical School in Tbilisi, and in Chiatura, Tkibuli, Tkvarcheli, and Rustavi.

During the first quarter of 1949, lectures will be given in the Entaisi Automobile Plant, Zestafoni Forrcealloy Plant, "Transcaucasus Metallurgical Plant and in the "Tkibulagol" and "Tkibulshakhtostroy" Trusts.

Prof G. K. Gedev-nishvili, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, recently gave a popular lecture for school children in the Pioneers' House on the subject "How Man Learned to Make Iron."

MICROBIOLOGIST RECEIVES AWARD -- Krasnaya Zvezda, No 39, 17 Feb 49

Academician Nikolay Fedorovich Gamaleya was presented with the Order of Lenin for his achievements in the field of microbiology and in combating infectious diseases. The presentation was made on the occasion of his 90th birthday and the 60th year of his scientific, pedagogical, and public activity by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR.

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CHEMIST CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 59, 12 Mar 49

Professor P. Ya. Sal'dau, Doctor of Chemical Sciences and lecturer on analytical chemistry at the Leningrad Mining Institute, is celebrating today his 70th birthday and 35th anniversary of scientific, pedagogical, and public activity. He is a student and follower of the outstanding Russian scientist, Academician N. S. Kurnakov. Professor Sal'dau has been working in the field of physicochemical analysis. He has written 60 original scientific works on various theoretical and practical questions of physico-chemical analysis, as well as chemistry and metallurgy.

In connection with this anniversary, Kaftanov, Minister of Higher Education, expressed his appreciation to the scientist. The scientific council of the Institute held a grand meeting in honor of P. Ya. Sal'dau.

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